

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH ADMIRAL.

The Relations of France and Mexico with the United States.

CAPTURE OF TOLUO BY THE LIBERALS.

The Imperialists Defeated Within Twelve Leagues of the Capital.

The Liberals Capture Valuable Silver Mines.

New York, January 19.—The *Herald's* Mexican despatches report the arrival of a new French Admiral, Didot, to confer with Marshal Bazaine on the relations of France, Mexico, and the United States. It is rumored that he is to be followed by a large squadron; but the object of the latter is variously stated. Some say for war in case of hostilities with the United States, and others say as transports to convey the French troops from Mexico to other points on this continent.

Toluca, the ancient capital of the empire, 55 miles from Mexico, has been taken by the French, under General Mureau. All of the Imperial troops at the capital have been sent to retake the city, and Marshal Bazaine commands in person.

It is reported that the Liberals captured the silver mines at Pachuca and Real del Monte, and destroyed the works.

Important Liberal Successes—Toluca Captured by General Pascual Munoz—Two Silver Mines said to have Fallen into the Hands of the Liberals—French Officials to have the Management of the Mexican Customs—More Executions of Liberals—Arrival of the 1st-Regiment Early at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, January 6.—Admiral Didot, the new French commander, arrived at Vera Cruz on the afternoon of January 1. He proceeded immediately en route for the City of Mexico, to consult with Marshal Bazaine on the subject of the existing relations between the United States, France, and the Maximilian Empire. Rumor has it that the Admiral will be followed immediately by a large fleet of naval vessels; but, at the same time, while some say that these vessels will be used in a manner hostile to the United States Government, others say that they will prove to be only transports intended to convey the French troops from Mexico to other parts of this continent.

BAZAINE PREPARING FOR AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The very latest reports which we have received from the interior confirm one another in effect that Marshal Bazaine, acting on instructions received from France, and through the Imperial Government, is preparing for an extensive movement of some kind.

REPORTED ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

The report which has reached the Imperial Government and been tolerably well confirmed, that both branches of the United States Congress passed resolutions favoring a war to sustain the Monroe doctrine, has had a very marked effect, and disposed all those in authority here to act at once.

CONCENTRATION OF THE IMPERIAL FORCES.

It is understood here, and credited, that the French and other Imperial troops will be withdrawn from several States now occupied in part by them, and concentrated at the City of Mexico, San Luis Potosi, and Oaxaca. These are all strategic points, at which the Imperialists can prepare for defensive and offensive operations, or to leave the country entirely. It is said that the Emperor is placed in a very embarrassing position in regard to Matamoros. While he would like to evacuate it, in order to avoid as much as possible difficulty with the United States, he cannot do so now, as the evacuation of Matamoros would leave it too easy for the United States to obtain supplies, and at the same time act as a "damper" on the Imperial cause.

The States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Chihuahua, and one or two others, are to be evacuated immediately. On the Pacific side, Mazatlan and one other port will only be evacuated. The French authorities are constantly sending large sums out of the country, in specie, to France.

AMERICAN FILIBUSTERS AT SAN JUAN GUADALOUPE.

According to the official newspaper of Fresnillo, in its issue of the 3d of January, San Juan de Guadalupe was attacked by three hundred Liberals, among whom were twenty North Americans. The Liberals evacuated the place on the 4th, taking the road to the Spring of Reyes.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

The official newspaper of December 30 publishes the following:—There has been discovered an attempt of assassination against his Excellency the Minister of War. The assassin was surprised and arrested on Monday, the 18th instant, with arms in his hands, and at the moment when they were about to put to execution their horrible project. The Colonel, Mariano Pico, was arrested together with one of his accomplices, the latter giving his name as Chino Cirilo. Cirilo, on being questioned, confessed the plot, and gave the names of other individuals who were also engaged in the conspiracy, and who will speedily be arrested. The conspirators are to be tried before a court-martial.

APPEALS AT MONTEREY.

On the 15th ult. Saltillo was crowded with refugees from Monterey. All the hotels and nearly every one of the private houses in Saltillo were crowded to excess. Some of the larger private residences were entertaining as many as forty persons.

At the latest accounts there were still at Monterey about five hundred native Mexican (Imperial) soldiers, under the respective commands of Tlanero, Montano, and Quinto. The two first were still holding the citadel and the Bishop's palace, while the latter picketed around the city. Three separate Liberal commands were near the city, and were expected to move upon it at any moment. United it was said, they would make a strong force, having with them considerable artillery.

SINALOA.

Only Mazatlan is in possession of the Imperialists. The Liberals are triumphing everywhere. They have assumed the offensive quite spiritedly.

THE FRENCH TAKING POSSESSION OF THE CUSTOM HOUSES.

The very latest important information which has come to hand is that the French are expected to take possession of the custom houses in a short time. This is understood to be one of the principal points of the Imperialists.

Notwithstanding the constant publication by official authority of palpable misstatements, it is very evident here that the Imperial situation is anything but encouraging. On the contrary, it is evidently becoming every day more and more embarrassing. Some of the misstatements are the unpardonable condition of the Imperial treasury, to the ill feeling and non-co-operation between commanders in the field, and mainly to the fact that the Juaristas are becoming powerful and active, and where they do not drive the enemy before them they at least harass them to a considerable degree. With each day there seems to come a further confirmation of the report that the Imperial forces will be mainly concentrated at Mexico City, Orizaba, and San Luis Potosi.

General Juba Early arrived here a few days ago, accompanied by several Confederates. It is understood that he will leave to-day for the City of Mexico. He is dressed in a blue and black. He rode all the way through the Southern States from his place of concealment in Western Virginia.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT AT MARAVATO.

Information has been received verbally of an attack made on Maravato by the Liberals and their local allies. It appears that the Imperial General Regules advanced upon Maravato (which had in it at the time only a garrison of seventy men) with a large force.

The garrison of Maravato was under the command of Don Lopez, who, when it became known that Regules was advancing, was urged by the inhabitants to surrender the place, the object of the citizens being to lesson the evils expected from the forthcoming attack. But Commander Lopez decided, saying that he would wait for his men to give up the place. When the citizens saw that his determination was to resist to the last, and that he would give them arms, they nobly seconded his efforts to protect the city.

REGULES' ATTACK AND DEFEAT.

Regules presented himself before the city at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th of December. At the time the contra-guerrilla command, under Gonzalez, was en route to reinforce the garrison of Maravato. Gonzalez's command was mounted and about eighty strong. About one hundred and fifty soldiers and quite a large number of citizens were at once armed and made available for the defense of the city. Regules' first move was to form his men in columns, deploying each column separately. He then made a general attack simultaneously upon three points, but was defeated at all.

At the same time the contra-guerrilla command made an attack upon one of the enemy's flanks, and came very near being surrounded and taken. In this part of the action Gonzalez, the chief of the contra-guerrilla, killed the commanding officer of the Juarist cavalry. The attack proving unsuccessful, Regules withdrew his troops to a distance of half a league from the city of Maravato. Regules lost twenty-five killed, a number of wounded and eight prisoners. Among the prisoners was one officer.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

It is further reported that Regules, after his retreat from before Maravato, was met by the command of General Mureau on a rise of ground known as Santa Clara, situated between Acambaro and Zinacapan, and that a battle took place there, in which Mureau was the victor, taking about seven hundred prisoners. This news comes from the City of Mexico.

MOVEMENTS AND OPERATIONS OF THE LIBERAL GENERAL REGULES.

The *Esperanza* in its issue of the 17th says:—From Jerecero we have been informed that a column of Liberals, under General Regules, had moved on to Acambaro. The column of Imperial troops under Jerecero continued to advance with General Lamadrid through the heart of Huasteca.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF MIZANTLA.

According to an official note from General Calderon, General Alatorre has agreed to surrender Mizantla to the Imperial forces.

All of the above news is derived from Imperial sources, and should, therefore, be taken *cum grano* and *salsum*.

REPORTED IMPERIAL VICTORY.

The Commandant of Zitacuaro, under date of the 5th of December, reports the following:—In compliance with instructions I marched for Huixtla yesterday. At a quarter of twelve o'clock I engaged the forces of San Nicolas Amezcua. My object was to ascertain the route which the enemy had taken. About half an hour afterwards they presented themselves on the heights of Tuhilio. The enemy was immediately attacked and dispersed.

We then moved on to Monterillo. There a serious combat took place. The enemy was thrown into disorder, but rallied again. Another advance was made, whereupon the enemy was disordered, and driven in all directions. The enemy had four killed and ten wounded. Our infantry being greatly fatigued, and the cavalry suffering from the encounters of the day, I did not pursue them. We captured a large number of prisoners, and considerable material.

Mexico City, January 1.—Toluca—the capital of the Empire, situated thirty miles from Mexico—has been taken by the Liberals, under General Pascual Munoz. There were with him General Gomez Garza, Riva Palacio, and Augustin Granda. All of the Imperial troops at the capital have been sent to retake the city, and Marshal Bazaine commands in person.

It was reported on Saturday that the Liberals had captured the silver mines at Pachuca and Real del Monte, and destroyed the works. No difference has arisen from Pachuca since Friday morning, as an ominous sign.

Toluca is a fine city of twelve thousand inhabitants, and has been used for the capital of the country for forty years.

The Liberals are increasing in numbers in the State of Durango, and unless reinforcements can be sent there, the Prefect writes that the State must be given into their hands.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Thirty-three of the zouaves who revolted at Martinique, and also some of the rebels between Puebla and Mexico, have been condemned to the chain gang, and to work on the public works.

In Guanajuato General Baron Arnaud has assumed the command of the subdivision of Leon. Colonel Parquet, military commander of the city of Guanajuato, was ordered to Morelia with the battalion of his command.

The Mexican *Times* say that Garcia Morales is on the American frontier; but this paper is too unreliable to quote with any idea that you are obtaining correct war news.

In each number are made-up battles in which fifty or one hundred French have routed one or two thousand well-armed Mexicans. The editor has had Figueroa send several times to the front, and it happens to be one of those Mexican generals who has never yet been whipped by the Imperialists. He has taken several important posts, with garrisons, and hurried back to Orizaba and Puebla the Imperial troops, in as often as they have ventured into the valley of Tehuacan.

ARRIVAL OF SILVER.

A convoy, worth \$2,100,000 in silver, reached here on the 25th ult., from the mint at Queretaro. The mint here has only coined \$1,636,786 during the past year. A convoy with \$2,600,000 is expected soon from Guadalupe. All the mints, except the one at Chihuahua, are closing more than the mint here, which has the largest capacity of any in the empire. It is rumored that Escandón's mines at Real del Monte and Pachuca, which supply the mint here, are failing. These mines have yielded immense profits for forty years, and enriched their owner until he is the richest man in the empire.—*New York Herald.*

THE OTERO MURDER.

Trial of Juan y Fernandez Gonzalez—Charge of Judge Otero, and Verdict of Guilty, Etc.

In charging the jury Judge Gilbert showed that it had been proved that Otero was dead. The next question was, whether the murder was committed or not. In this case all the surrounding circumstances showed that this was murder, without any mitigating circumstances. The only litigating question is, who committed this act? It is impossible for the prosecution to produce direct evidence of the commission of the act. The Otero case, however, in circumstances of this nature direct evidence. And this does not conflict at all with the duties imposed upon the jury. All they have to do is to act on the conviction produced in their minds by the facts before them.

Many cases of wrong convictions upon direct evidence are on record; the Jackson case is an instance in point. The law admits this circumstantial evidence—which is sufficient; all the jury have to do is to believe that the facts have been laid before them. What is the evidence on both sides? It is wholly immaterial which of these conspirators—if a conspiracy there was—struck the fatal blow. On the Wednesday evening Otero, Gonzalez, Pellicer, and Vela left the Hotel de Cuba. On that point there seems from the evidence to be no doubt. The next step in the transaction is the testimony of the conductor of the car. On the question of personal identity, you are all agreed. The witness Phillips swears positively as to the identity of these men. What are the other means of identification? In the first place there are the gloves of Pellicer.

Then they find Vela with Gonzalez, taking lodgings, on this day of the murder at the Hotel de Cuba, and taking rooms at No. 217 Centre street, at ten o'clock the same night. All these facts are to be taken into consideration. These men and their dagger were taken from the room of Vela and Pellicer. If Pellicer was there, it would seem that he took them from the room. Vela says that when they left the Hotel de Cuba he went to and remained at the St. Nicholas Hotel until nine or half-past nine, when he returned to the Hotel de Cuba. It is contended by counsel for the defense that Pellicer had Gonzalez "Good night" when they came out, and that the conductor is mistaken as to the identity of the latter. But Gonzalez and Pellicer are seen together at ten o'clock that same night at the house in Centre street.

How came they together again so soon? As to the possession of the dagger—they were not negotiable, and yet counsel for the defense contends that Otero gave them to Gonzalez for safe keeping in case they should be lost, when if they had been lost they would have been useless without the indorsement of Otero. The jury would say that a conversation in the jail came from a trustworthy source, and that Gonzalez, although the prisoner is a stranger here the law treats all alike; and if the jury were satisfied that he had committed the murder, the fact that he is a stranger here should not have weight in rendering a verdict. They would, at the same time, give him the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

The jury retired at a quarter-past three o'clock, when the Court ordered a recess of half an hour. The spectators, who had listened to the speeches of counsel and the charge of the Judge with unusual quietness, took advantage of the respite of a recess, and left the courtroom to enjoy the pure air of the corridors and hallways of the Court House. The prisoner did not leave the courtroom, but was conducted to a seat near a window on the left hand side of the Judge's bench. He was placed in a position where he faced the assembly, and he looked around from one part of the gallery to another as if he were merely a spectator himself.

While he was thus waiting for the verdict, the windows of the courtroom near where he sat were open; near this door, on the right hand side, was a building, in which is a ladies' gymnasium; in the latter place some person was playing a game of billiards, and the sound of the cue was heard. The prisoner, who had been attracted the prisoner's attention and seemed to afford him some relaxation from the terrible ordeal through which he was passing. He listened attentively, and seemed to disregard all else that was going on around him, at times, by his demeanor, seeming to catch the strain of some favorite art. At length it was announced that the jury were coming into court, when all present were by degrees hushed to silence. The fact was communicated to the prisoner through an interpreter, when, by request of one of the officers of the court, he resumed his seat by his counsel, who by this time had taken their seats. The jury by this time were coming into court, and when they reached the room, the prisoner, who had been seated, the Clerk of the Court, by order of the Presiding Judge, called the names of the jury.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman (W. C. Goddard)—We have.

Clerk—How say you? Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty of the crime of which he stands charged?

Foreman—Guilty.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, you say you find the prisoner at the bar guilty of murder in the first degree, and so say you all?

The jury was then polled, the Clerk of the Court asking each individual by name, when the jurors and the prisoner stood up, and the verdict was recorded.

The District Attorney then made a motion that the prisoner be remanded for sentence.

The Court then asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in his own defense, and he remained silent.

When the verdict was rendered there was an attempt to applaud by the audience, but it was promptly suppressed by the officers of the Court.

The trial of Pellicer, the accomplice of Gonzalez, will commence to-day at 10 o'clock.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19.—The Breadstuffs Market continues exceedingly dull, and for Flour there is a total absence of any shipping demand. Small sales to the home consumers at \$7.50 per barrel for superfine; \$8.25 for extra; \$8.50 for extra brands Northwesters, and \$10.00 for do. Pennsylvanians and Ohio. Fancy lard sold at higher figures. About 100 bbls. Rye Flour sold at \$5.50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat Market is inactive, but the offerings are small sales at \$1.25 per bushel for white, and \$1.20 for red, and \$1.25 for white Southern Red is worth \$1.25, and Pennsylvania do. \$1.25. Corn is in steady request at yesterday's figures; sales of 500 bushels yellow, for \$1.10, in the cars and from store. Oats are steady at \$1.00. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

No. 1 Quercorn Bark is steady at \$32.50 per ton. Naval Stores and Oils are very quiet; sales of Spruce turpentine at \$1.25 per barrel, and Rosin at \$9.50 to \$10. Lined Oil sold at \$1.35 per barrel.

Whiskey is dull; sales of 100 barrels Ohio at \$2.25, and 50 barrels rilled at \$2.24.

The following are the salaries of French Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary at their Quarters in the new buildings at St. Petersburg, \$12,000; London, \$11,000; Vienna, \$8,000; Madrid, \$6,000; Rome, \$5,000; Constantinople, \$5,000; Berlin, \$4,000; Florence, \$4,000; Brussels, \$3,500; Rio de Janeiro, \$3,200; Washington, \$2,500; Mexico, \$2,000; Tehuacan, \$2,000; Havana, \$2,000; Buenos Aires, \$2,000; Athens, \$2,000; Munich, \$2,000; Frankfurt, \$2,000; Lisbon, \$2,000; Copenhagen, \$2,000; Dresden, \$2,000; Stuttgart, \$2,000; Stockholm, \$2,000; Carlsruhe, \$1,800; Hamburg, \$1,800; Hanover, \$1,800; Bogota, \$1,600; Tangier, \$1,300; Casel, \$1,200; Darmstadt, \$1,200; Weimar, \$1,200.

INDIAN RAIDS IN TEXAS.

Return of Ex-President Burnett to Governor—What He Says of President Johnson.

It will doubtless be remembered that Hon. David G. Burnett, ex-President of the Republic of Texas, went on to Washington some months since to present to President Johnson a petition, asking, on the part of the old soldiers of San Jacinto River and Santa Fe, the Executive clemency towards Jefferson Davis. The *Galveston News* says:—

"We have been permitted to look over some private letters addressed by Judge David G. Burnett to Mr. S. L. Allen, of this city. The private character of these letters renders their publication improper, but we have been much gratified to find that the venerable ex-President of the Republic of Texas has been received with more courtesy and consideration than Judge Burnett. Mr. Allen had sent his petition for pardon to be presented by the Judge, but by some means the petition got mislaid and could not be found. The Judge made known the circumstances to the President, whereupon the President at once granted the pardon without the Judge's aid. There are probably few instances in which the President has been so kind to an individual as in this case. We may safely say that the confidence was never better deserved. Judge Burnett says of the President: 'He is not one of the class of men who are easily swayed by the passions of the moment. He is a honest, firm, and upright man, and the best friend the South has in the Government, and if the documents that have reached from him are true, they will cement a vigorous union.'"

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.

A band of Indians have appeared on the Pedernales, within four miles of Fredericksburg, and carried off all the horses belonging to a farmer; at the same time, horses were stolen on Wolf creek, in the same vicinity.

The Tongueva tribe, which some time since came to this city and solicited aid from the military authorities, in the matter of rations, are now scattered all through the mountain country, and are doing much mischief to the country. They are hunting parties of five to twenty. They are in the very region so frequently visited by Comanches and Kickapoos last winter, spring, and summer. There is great danger of conflicts between the two tribes, and the latter are doing much mischief to the country.

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